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The discovery by a Clinton county judge that there is no State law compelling parents to supply medical attendance for their children should not cause surprise. Naturally enough, the thought never occurred to legislators that there was need for such a

Mr. Goebel, Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, says: "It is only the Republicans who steal elections in this State.' Yet he is the author of a law the avowed purpose of which is to disfranchise Republicans and give the Democratic party an

If any man thinks the President of the United States has an "easy job" let him try shaking hands with several thousand people a day for ten days in succession and get another point of view on the sub ject. It isn't merely a thinking part that Mr. McKinley has; hard manual labor is a fea-

The new owners of the Ohio Falls Iron Company at New Albany, Ind., have been engaged about sixty days getting the plant into shape for operation, putting in new machinery, etc., and on Monday next will open with three hundred hands. Mr Bryan could probably prove by his peculiar kind of logic that this is no indication of

There is no more talk of abandoning the United States arsenal at Indianapolis. On the contrary the official recommendation that a hospital be built in connection with it indicates that it is likely to remain government property for some time to com-The army, its needs and belongings, are matter of more thought and importance than was the case a short time back.

The Louisville Commercial thinks that by coming to Kentucky and speaking for the author of the infamous Goebel law Mr Bryan has "deliberately slapped in the face those Democrats of this State who have heretofore been bis most uncompromising partisans, and has damaged himself beyond repair." A politician who acts from expediency alone and who has no higher purhis personal advancement is pretty sure to work his own downfall.

A very brief dispatch announces that the Street Railway Men's Union of Cleveland has withdrawn the boycott ordered several against people who rode in the street cars. The boycott has been practically impotent for some time. Thus ends one of the most determined labor fights of recent years. Its failure was a foregone conclusion almost from the beginning be se it adopted unfair methods and weapons. It has been costly to all concerned and mplished no good for anybody.

The second international yacht race of the series ended in a victory for the Columbia unfortunate accident to the would have won anyway, but the accident speed. If the British boat was weak in a for which they should suffer the enalty. If the Columbia wins one more race out of the remaining three she will

It is not often that an art celebration is held for business reasons, but that seems to have been the basis of the decision to continue the May music festival in this city. The festival has always been a success in a usical point of view, and it is gratifying to learn that merchants and citizens have a business way. No doubt the class of people attracted by it from other cities and towns are such as spend money, and it is always in order to encourage the visits of such people. Aside from the artistic results of the festival, that might be called its musical echoes, are a good advertisement for the city, even beyond the State limits.

Dispatches from the seat of war in Africa indicate a severe engagement at Mafeking, resulting in a victory for the British Mafeking is an important strategic point on the western border of the Transvaal, about 150 miles west of Johannesburg, and its possession was greatly desired by the Boers. According to the dispatches they attacked it with a force greatly outnumbering the British garrison and were repulsed with heavy loss. This will probably be the result in every fight where the Boers do not have the advantage of position and where the superior discipline and military tactics of the British come into play. The only hope the Boers can have is to gain important advantages at the outset, for when the troops now on the way reach Africa Great Britain will make short work of it.

The lesson in geography last year was the the Pacific. This year it is Africa. People who have not studied the map of that continent for some years will find it greatly changed. There is no longer any "unknown territory." The French, Germans, Dutch and English have divided the country pretty thoroughly among them, with a few seral slices left for the Italians and Portumese. The natives, that is, the original

Kitchener and Marchand, in the north, and pression that when the trouble with Kruger 8.00 | is over the boundaries will be increased.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

It has been announced that the United States consul at Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, will take charge of the British consulate there during the war and look after British interests. This is probably done at the request of the British government, and if the request was made it could not have been denied without offensive discourtesy. The service involves nothing more paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve than looking after the business interests of or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage British subjects in the Transvaal and, perquently rendered by one government to anthat enemies of the administration will ance" with Great Britain. It will not

charge it with having made "a secret allisurprising if the Democratic party seeks, currence as well as the refusal of President McKinley to intervene in favor of the Boers. During the Franco-German war, in 1870, when the German ambassador withdrew from Paris, he was ordered by Prince Bismarck to turn over his archives to the American legation, and, at the personal request of Bismarck and with the permission of the French minister of foreign affairs, the United States minister to France, Hon. E. B. Washburne, exercised his official influence for the protection of the Germans in various German states. After the war the Emperor of Germany recognized his services by conferring on him the Order of the Red Eagle, which, under the Constitution of the United States, he had to decline. uently the Emperor sent him his life size portrait, and Bismarck also sent him portrait. The courteous action United States government and minister was not reciprocated by the German military authorities investing Paris, for they refused to let the official correspondence of the United States legation leave Paris except unsealed. On the 11th of November, 1870. the American secretary of state, Hon. Hamilton Fish, sent a dispatch to the United States minister to Prussia, in which he said The refusal of the German authorities at the investment of Paris to allow the United States minister to send a messenger to London with a pouch, with dispatches from his legation, unless the contents of the pouch should be unsealed, must be regarded as an uncourteous proceeding which cannot be ac-

uiesced in by this government. The secretary of state proceeded to state

At the beginning of the war with Spain, when our consuls were withdrawn from Cuba, the British consuls assumed the care of American interests as far as they could with propriety. Such international courteto our consul at Pretoria have no political significance. Recalling the attitude of Great Britain towards the United States during the war with Spain, this government could not, with any decency, have declined to look after British interests in Pretoria while Great Britain is unrepresented there.

AMERICAN PROGRESS AND BRITISH DECLINE.

In the current issue of the North Ameri can Review are two articles, both written by men who were British born and one ye a British subject, which are of unusual in terest to those who by right are Americans. The first of these articles entitled "Five Years of American Progress," and was written by Mr. M. G experienced and reliable statisticians in the world. The other, "The Decline of British Commerce," is the work of Mr. A. Maurice Low, a man who has given much attention to commercial subjects.

Some of Mr. Mulhall's figures will sur prise Americans because of the marvelous progress made between 1893 and 1898. In 18 was 7,100,000 tons; in 1898, 11,800,000 tons, an increase of 65 per cent. The output of steel in 1893 was 4,020,000 tons, and 7,160,000 ton in 1897. "The world has never before seen such a development of hardware industry Shamrock. Perhaps the American boat writer. The consumption of raw cotton rose from seventeen pounds to each inhabitant in 1893 to twenty-five pounds in 1898. While woolen goods fell from \$37,000,000 in 1893 gold were mined; in 1897 2,770,000 ounces was 1893 48,400,000 barrels of petroleum were marketed, but in 1897 60,600,000 barrels was the product. During the five years ending with 1898 the stock of money was increased \$315,-000,000, the increase in the stock of gold beng 45 per cent. While the capital invested in national banking has fallen off \$57,000,000 in the five years, the deposits were nearly 50 per cent. greater in 1898 than in 1893.

The statistics of trade and commerce at ford abundant cause for congratulation With an increase of population of 7,500,000 during the five years our imports of foreign merchandise fell off \$257,000,000, the larges decline being in the products of foreign fac tories. An Englishman, Mr. Mulhall compelled to remark that "the home manu factures of the United States are growing with marvelous rapidity, and as a natura consequence the American people take less goods from Europe every year." In the matter of public instruction it is shown that the daily attendance of school chil dren increased 131/2 per cent, in the four years following 1893, the percentum of at tendance during that year being 48 of the whole number of children of school age. Land grants purchased and disposed of to settlers under the homestead act foot up 48,100,000 acres since 1893-an area almost as

large as Great Britain. The products of agriculture were valued at \$3,288,000,000 in 1893, or \$58.80 per inhabitant; in 1898 the value was \$4,537,000,000, or \$61 per head. The farm products exported in 1893 were valued at \$615,000,000; in 1898, \$854,000,-000. During the five years stock raising shows a great falling off, the number animals coming under the head of live stock in 1893 being 164,100,000, and 138,700,000 in 1898-a fact which has something to do

with the advance in prices of late. Turning to the article of Mr. Low, "The Decline of British Commerce," through which a note of regret runs, it appears that during the twenty-five years 1870-1895 Russian exports increased 17.35 per cent.; German, 42.90 per cent.; French, 20.40 per cent.; the United States, 110.66 per cent.; British, 13.17 per cent. During that period the export trade of the five great commercial na-

meaning that

Africans, are still numerous, of course, but I tions increased 35 per cent., England's share of which was 13.17 per cent. In 1870 Great 1870 Great Britain produced 51 per cent. of the coal consumed: in 1895 Great Britain's contribution was 34 per cent. In 1870 Great Britain's output of iron ore was 56 per cent. of the whole; in 1895 it was but 25. In 1870 Great Britain produced 58.47 per cent. of all the pig iron; in 1895 its contribution had fallen to 31.28 per cent. of the whole. This decline the author assigns being given first place. He does not touch upon one of the real causes-that of free trade in England, which opens its markets to all its competitors, thus often sacrificing its home markets.

MR. BRYAN FALSIFIES HISTORY.

Col. W. J. Bryan continues to falsify American history by his attacks on President McKinley's action in the Philippines In a speech delivered in Kentucky on Monday, alluding to the President's announcement of his intention to hold the islands, Mr. Bryan said: "This is the first announcement of a President of the United States against the spirit and doctrine of the Declaration of Independence." At other times and places Mr. Bryan has denied the right of the President to occupy and hold new possessions by military force as the executive head of the government, awaiting the action of Congress. Mr. Bryan is either ignorant of history or he is willfully perverting it Several of the Presidents have in one form or another asserted and exercised the same power that President McKinley is now exercising in the Philippines. It was exercised by Presidents Jefferson, Madison and Monroe in regard to the acquisition of Louisiana from France and Florida from Spain. It was exercised in a very conspicuous way by President Polk in the acquisition of California. That State was acquired by conquest and was occupied and held by the had any claim thereto by treaty. It was captured by a small American force under Gen. John C. Fremont in July, 1846, before it was known there that war had been declared against Mexico. The conquest was completed by the arrival of a naval force in January, 1847, and from that time until nearly a year after the treaty with Mexico California was held and governed by milipeated allusions to the fact that the war tion of territory by the United States. of the history of the times, and they show that President Polk had no doubt of the to acquire new territory or of the power of the President to hold and govern it until Congress should take it in hand. In his annual message of December, 1846, he said: By the laws of nations a conquered territory is subject to be governed by the conqueror during his military possession and until there is either a treaty of peace or he shall voluntarily withdraw from it. The old civil government being necessarily superseded, it is the right and duty of the ueror to secure his conquest and to provide for the maintenance of civil order and the rights of the inhabitants. This right has been exercised and this duty performed by our military and naval commanders by the establishment of temporary governments in some of the conquered provinces of Mexico, assimilating them as far as practicable to the free institutions of our own country. In the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias little, if any, further resistance is apprehended from the inhabitants to the temporary governments which have thus, from the necessity of the case and according to the laws of war,

been established. At this time California had been under American military government six months Its population consisted of about 6,000 Mexleans and 200,000 Indians, and American military government was established there, as civil government was afterward, without asking the consent of the governed. From the beginning of the war President Polk nity, treaty or no treaty. In his annual

message of December, 1847, he said: That Congress contemplated the acquisition of territorial indemnity when that body made provision for the prosecution of the war is obvious. * * The doctrine of no territory is the doctrine of no indemnity, if sanctioned, would be a public acknowledgment that our country was wrong and that the war declared by Congress with extraordinary unanimity was unjust and

New Mexico and California, saying of the

The sagacity of powerful European nations has long since directed their attention the commercial importance of that province and there can be little doubt that the moment the United States shall relinwish their present occupation of it and claim to it as indemnity an effort would be made by some foreign power to possess it, either by conquest or by purchase. If no foreign power should acquire it in either of these modes, an independent revolutionary government would probably be established by the inhabitants and such foreigners as may remain in or remove to the country as soon as it shall be known that the United States have abandoned it Such a government would be too feeble long to maintain its separate independent existence, and would finally become annexed to or be a dependent colony of some more pow-

Such were the arguments used by a Democratic President fifty years ago to justify the United States in retaining under military government the province of California, to which as yet we had no claim either by right of treaty or right of purchase, as we have in the Philippines. Ratifications of the treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico were exchanged May 30, 1848 and in his next annual message President Polk congratulated Congress on the exten sive acquisitions of territory that had been made and urged the importance of providing civil governments for them as soon as possible. A little later, when Congress passed a resolution asking what kind of government had been maintained in the conquered provinces and by what authority he had established it. President Polk replied in special message of July 24, 1848

The temporary governments authorized were instituted by virtue of the rights of war. The power to declare war against a foreign country and to prosecute it accordng to the general laws of war, as sanctioned by civilized nations, it will not be questioned, exists under our Constitution. * * * In prosecuting a foreign war we have the right, by conquest and military occupation, to acquire possession of the territories of he enemy, and, during the war, to exercise fullest rights of sovereignty over it . The orders and instructions issued to the officers of our army and navy, apterritory as had been or might be conquered by our arms, were in strict conformity to

The military governments thus established California and New Mexico were continued some time after the war closed President Polk recognized the right of Congress to provide governments for the new territories, but he also recognized his own provisional government until Congress should act. Congress did not act as promptly as it might, and in his annual message of December, 1848, President Polk said: Impressed with the necessity of establishing territorial governments over them, I

recommended the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress in my message communicating the ratified treaty of peace on the 6th of July last, and invoked their action at that session. Congress adjourned without making any provision for their government. The inhabitants, by the transfer of their country, had become entitled to the benefit of our laws and Constitution and yet were left without any regularly organized government. Since that time the very imited power possessed by the executive has been exercised to preserve and protect them from the inevitable consequences of a

These extracts from messages of President Polk have a direct bearing on the present situation. They afford the strongest possible vindication of President McKinley's action in the Philippines and a complete refutation of Mr. Bryan's assertion that he is the first President to exercise such

The Louisville Courier-Journal, reporting Mr. Bryan's arrival in that city, says: During breakfast Mr. Ollie M. James sat opposite Mr. Bryan, who remarked: "While I was making the speech which secured my nomination at Chicago I could see but two faces before me, on account of the

strong impression they made upon me. One was that of Governor Hogg, of Texas, and the other that of Ollie James.' They must have been very striking faces to have attracted Mr. Bryan's attention while he was getting off his carefully-prepared periods about being "crucified on a cross of gold," etc. The country does not know anything about Ollie James, but it has just been informed that Governor Hogg says "It is the duty of the United States to shoot hell out of the Filipinos and bring tion Governor Hogg's face will not have so much fascination for Mr. Bryan.

The following is from the Louisville Courfer-Journal:

Mr. William J. Bryan has come to Kentucky, and Kentuckians have taken his measure. He is a boy orator. He is a dishonest dodger. He is a daring adventurer. He is a political fakir. He is not of the material of which the people of the United States have ever made a president; nor is he even of the material of which any party has ever before made a candidate.

This is what the Courier-Journal said in 1896. Now it welcomes the "dishonest dod-United States nearly two years before it | ger" and "political fakir" with open arms, yet he has not changed a particle. The decline and fall of the once independent Kentucky editor is painful to contemplate.

Some years ago a traveler who happened to be stranded in Vanceburg, Ky., for a few hours, fell into conversation with a a stage of extreme seriousness. In reply to the stranger's casual inquiry as to the cause of the town's reputation for "toughness" the citizen indignantly denied the im peachment. "Vanceburg's not tough, sah; not at all. There's not a Prohibitionist in the town, sah; not one!" This incident is recalled by a dispatch from the interesting Kentucky village which seems to indicate that the old-time condition of affairs still exists there. According to the chronicle Mr. Bonable, one of the prominent citizens, went home on Sunday from the church in which he is a leading member and exposcoming conduct. Difficulty immediately followed. Mr. Bonable says his wife drew a revolver and fired at him; Mrs. Bonable, a leading sister in the church, says he was trying to strike her and she hit him with a poker. While the trouble was going or Mrs. Basenbach, a neighbor and also a prominent churchwoman, joined in the affair-for the purpose, as she avers, of helping out Mrs. Bonable. To this end she picked up a barrel stave with intent to bang Bonable, but, with the usual feminine accuracy of aim, struck Mrs. Bonable on the jaw and felled her to the ground. The dispatch does not say that these three prominent people had been indulging in practices contrary to the principles taught by Prohibitionists, but the inference is that they had and that Vanceburg is still lacking in this element of population.

Again strangers in town-this time the visiting Red Men-were observed asking of passing residents the names of the men intended to represent, and again the intelligent residents were observed to shake their heads doubtfully. The names should be carved on the pedestals.

It looks as if we should be compelled keep that cup for another half century.

Once more it may be remarked that "Columbia's the gem of the ocean."

A Patriotic Church.

The Methodist Church for many years has been considered a powerful factor in shaping the policies of the Nation. the case it is encouraging to know that Zion's Herald, a leading organ of that denomination, declares that it does not know of a single clergyman of that denomination who is not in hearty accord with the adview is also sustained by the fact that the Minnesota state conference of that church has just adopted resolutions pronouncing the enlargement of our boundaries "a providential call," and declares "that all good citizens should give to our national adminis tration their cheerful and hearty support in this foreign policy." In this connection it may also be said that every religious denomination in the United States is believed te favor the prosecution of the war in the

Target Practice.

Chicago Daily News. When a warship goes out for target practice it is the custom to place all glass, chinaware and other fragile articles in the hold of the ship-as close down to the keel as possible-in order to prevent breakage by the concussion that follows the firing of the guns. This led to an amusing incident at Manila, after the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Life on board the Olympia was gradually settling down to its accustomed routine of duliness, when one day at luncheon Commodore Dewey asked his colored boy Jim where some dish that he missed from the table had gone. "I ain't had no chance to git it yit," was Jim's answer, "since I put it in the hol' just befo' dat target prac-tice you had de udder day, commodore."

Mr. Griffiths's Candidacy.

Kokomo (Ind.) News. When you hear a Republican say that for the reason that John L. Griffiths is a resident of Indianapolis he ought not and will not get the gubernatorial nomination, set it down that he himself is a candidate or has a special friend who is. The place of residence will cut no figure. John L. Griffiths will be the nominee of his party for Gov-

ernor. The Insipid Prune.

It is said that prunes afford the highest nerve or brain food and supply heat and repair waste. One might suspect that some boarding-house keeper was responsible for this first-class recommendation, were it not added that prunes are not muscle-feeding and that they should be avoided by those who suffer from the liver.

Combination Hard to Beat. Kansas City Star.

General Funston has settled the question f his birthplace. He was born in New Carlisle, O., and was brought up in Kansas, a combination that is not quite as easy

Sign of the Millennium. St. Louis Republic.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

boat crying?

We must be pretty close to the millenum when the sunburst standard of Ireland and the flag of the Orange Free State are seen proudly waving in the same Transvaal camp. Pure Envy.

Lipton-Why is the child on the excursion

Iselin-Wind on his stomach, I think. Lipton-Wind! Happy child! A Notable Work Performed. Mecosta (Mich.) Record. The painting of the schoolhouse has been

NOT A RICH MAN AND OWNER OF DIA-MOND MINES, AS MANY SUPPOSE.

A Hard-Working, Struggling Person, as a Rule, with Many Trials and Tribulations-Boer Insults.

Frank Schloesser, in London Mail. There are very few rich uitlanders. This may seem a remarkable statement, but it is gospel truth. The real uitlander is a hardworking man of business, who just manages to make both ends meet, and some-

times-only sometimes-makes a hundred or

two on the share market. The current picture in the English press of the "stage uitlander"-if one may use that term-is absurdly erroneous. He is rarely a well-to-do man, and, with a few trifling exceptions, never a millionaire. The ridiculous vaporings of ill-informed scribes protest ingenuously that if war is to be with the Transvaal we are fighting in

Nothing could be more silly or inexact. The simple truth is contained in a short sentence which cannot be too forcibly driven home to those who labor under the impression that uitlander is a synonym for

the interests of Capel court and Park lane.

Nine out of every ten men in Johannesburg are poor men. Really poor, mind you, studying economy in every form, stinting themselves of everything save the barest necessities, and struggling, veritably struggling, to maintain an appearance of comparative prosperity. This is in ordinary times, too. Not in war times, nor in "boom" times, when every one is a bit above him-

Between 1886 and 1899 there have been four. or possibly five, "booms," and then money was made by a good many. Only, however, to be lost again by all save the richest folk. For the disastrous policy of "nursing the baby" seems to be the special prerogative of those who can least well afford to indulge in that expensive pastime.

and out of season (particularly in the former) as typical uitlanders are not by any means fair examples. Taken by and large, aires, and a couple of hundred who have done passably well. Deduct these 220 men from the white (European) population of Johannasburg-say thirty thousand-and a residuum is left of 27,780 men, who are the real uitlanders, and are poor men at that.

OF ALL TRADES. They are of all classes, trades and profestions-doctors, lawyers, miners, assayers, surveyors, clerks, shopkeepers, brokers, contractors, manufacturers and the like. Wages are high, it is true. A carpenter on the mines gets his pound a shift. A decent elerk can command £30 a month. But expenses are in proportion. Rent is terribly high, food is also expensive; clothes, cabs, what they are at home. The club subscriptrance fee, originally £20, then raised to £50, and afterwards £100, but subsequently brought down to the lower figure. Nothing is cheap save tobacco and mealies. The

smallest current coin is a tickey (threepenny piece.) Coppers are unknown There is another important item which is generally overlooked in European judgment of the average uitlander. With hardly on exception, none of the men whose wives dresses, carriages and horses are quoted as typical came to the Rand as poor men practically all of them had amassed fortunes, differing in amount, but none of them by any means contemptible, in Kimberley, good old days when diamonds were diamonds, and De Beers was not the devouring monopolist of to-day. Kimberley crowd," which comprises the much-maligned magnates of Park lane and elsewhere, only augmented their wealth in Johannesburg; none of them originated it

Is it generally known, or, indeed known at all, that during the present crisis very many men of repute, honor and integrity on the Rand have had to borrow money from friends in order to send away their wives and families to places of security in the Cape Colony and Natal? Surely not or a little more kindly compassion would be vinced. The uitlander, broadly speaking, is just an ordinary hard-working man of business, who, seeing a quicker turnover for his work, or maybe for his small capital, in Johannesburg than elsewhere, has thought fit (and who shall say him nay?) to settle down in the Transvaal, to pay five-sixths of the taxes of the country, to put up with countless injustices and political disabilities, and when the burden becomes too great and he protests, personally and through his government at home, is taunted with the oprobious epithet of millionaire. It is just a little bit hard-and it is very untrue. "Political helot" he may be-in fact Sir Al-fred Milner says he is-but millionaire helot

TRANSVAAL CHARITY. The rich firms on the Rand fully recognize their responsibility towards the country in which (by their own astuteness and against terrific odds) they have made their thousands roll up into millions. No charitable occasion is ever allowed to pass without very substantial help from them. In ct, all Transvaal charity-and it is, in th aggregate, a very large item-is entirely uitlander money. One example will suffice. At the time of the great dynamite explosion at Veldschoendorp, on the outskirts of Johannesburg, in February, 1896, very many deaths occurred and scores of poor folk were seriously injured. By chance, not one Englishman suffered. All the dead and hurt were poor Boers, natives, Malays, coolies and Chinamen. Within two hours of the happening of the accident £75,000 was subscribed "between the chains" by the big firms of the town towards the alleviation of the sufferers. Every penny was ultander money; no Boers contributed. Paul Kruger permitted his name to be put at the head of the subscription list with a donation of £25. But he never paid a cent of the money, in spite of repeated applica-

Again, the most beneficent charitable institution on the Rand is the Rev. Mr. Kelly's Home. Here employment is found for men out of work, shelter and food is provided, and every deserving white man, be he Boer or Briton, is succored and helped. This home is entirely maintained by uitlander subscriptions. A grant of land was made to Mr. Kelly by the Transvaal government, but the conditions were so onerous, and the chicanery and "verneukery" (cheating) on the part of the Boer officials was so flagrant, that it was a gift of Dead sea apples. Another error into which too many fall is that every uitlander lives in Johannes burg. Nothing could be less accurate. Scattered throughout the Transvaal, in townships, on homesteads, in isolated little min

ing camps, in sundry roadside winkels or stores, up and down country, in dorp and on the veldt, are many hundreds of uitlanders of all nationalities, the English. however, always predominating, who are in precisely the same condition as the ma ligned Rand pauper. BOER OUTRAGES.

Many a country storekeeper who has pre

ferred to remain honest, not to bribe the police, not to sell liquor to natives, not to let the veldt cornet run up a long bill, which he never pays, has had his store looted by vagrant Boer youths, who laugh at his protests and threaten to shoot him if he offers resistance. Again, it has often occurred that horses, oxen, goods, saddles and money have been "commandeered" on the smallest provocation-or on none-for the assistance of de arme Boer, who is called out to quell some ridiculous native uprising, brought about by the peculations, brutality or in competency of a Boer native commissioner. These things are flagrant and frequent. The outlander ceases protesting when he finds redress hopeless, and either turns his back on the country or begins his labors all over

True enough that his only direct tax, be yond his trading license, is 18s. 6d. annually for what are termed poll or personal taxes, but he has to pay indirectly on nearly everything he eats, drinks, wears or uses. The custom tariff is craftly arranged that besides the ad valorem duty of 71/2 per cent. all around (shortly to be raised to 10 per cent.) the rates vary in exact ratio with the articles which are much, little or not at all used by the Boers. Thus, to give the two extremes, coffee is very lightly taxed, because the Boers do not grow much, but use his. Those three together will make a milar a great deal; on the other hand, soap, which lion people, or one in every seventy-two the Boers never use, and of which they even in the population of the United States that

dislike the smell, is very highly taxed. And so forth throughout the gamut of necessi-

The town outlander has his grievances, and the country cutlander has his. They are in many ways identical, and they are entirely legitimate and sincere

It is worth repeating the indisputable the outlander is not a rich man. He fully deserves to be for his pluck and endurance through a decade of troublous times, but process of "freezing out," the expenses of living, the insecurity of title and the want of faith in any permanency of government have kept him in a state of suspended financial animation. He is an honest, poor man, making the best of a bad job, and he deserves every sympathy, encouragement and assistance.

FACTS FOR THE ANTIS.

Conditions That Againaldists Wish to Perpetuate.

Manila Freedom. It is painful to touch customs that disgrace civilization and know that there is no interdiction of law. Manila has witnessed a mother sell her own daughter to a bestial Chino for a money consideration, and interposition could not be made in any way to save her. Manila-the Philippines, indeed-are still under Spanish law, and the right to dispose of flesh and blood is recognized as the right of the parent, and the traffic goes on without any power of interruption. A mother sells a daughter for a life of hell on earth, and a priestcraft that has departed from the Mother Church as far as heaven is from hell stands ready to give her absolution. This is and has been No law has ever been enacted to blot out the awful curse.

Filipinos have come to think it right, and in this is the rub. Departing from the few who have had some opportunity in life, there is no domesomy, hardly a case that can called a home-absolutely nothing that gives any evidence of civilization. Tables are the curbstones, markets the marts of filth and general habits breeders of pestilential disease. This is no overwrought picture, but a stern, relentless fact, and it written to awaken the shame of the brilawful condition by preaching relinquishment of the Philippines, to moral physical death, by giving them into the hands of Aguinaldo and his rabble The dead are not respected in their tombs-their bones are held subject rentals-and actual degeneracy exists. This awful condition confronted the United States government when the time came to

consider the treaty of peace, and it became apparent that the government must take the bull by the horns; that it would not do to longer blot civilization by permitting a people of this kind to undertake self-government, and that protectorate control or annexation must result. With this problem in hand came the clash of arms, and with it When men like William Jennings Bryan, John Sherman and Editor Hearst, who ad-

isgrace civilization, and the mothers who bore them. This arraignment is just because it carries with it a heart for the betterment of all mankind. There are no parallels in the revolution, no parallels in ancient priestcraft and witchcraft, no logic in blocking the advance of civilization by the Monroe doctrine, and it is the work of the emagogue or knave who even attempts to offer them. These islands must be saved unto themselves, and the God of heaven United States of America. It will take life and resources, just as advancement of civlization took them in the years agone, but the glory of accomplishment will be ample

This work came to the United States through the Spanish-American war-a work of accident, but none the less God-given. When a man who aspires to be President of a great country—the greatest republic of earth-and advocates self-kovernment for a conditioned as described, he evidences the disposition of the devil when he tempted Christ, and, like the Christ, the people had better say, "Get thee behind me,

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Character Study of the Great British Colonial Secretary.

Great Britain must have noticed to what an extent England's secretary for colonies has monopolized attention within the last year. Through all the complications which have brought England and the Transvaal to a clash of arms it has been Chamberlain, always Chamberlain, and not the Marquis of Salisbury, who has figured in the news dispatches and in the negotiations. This has not been due simply to the fact that the Transvaal trouble comes under the head of colonial management, for where war is conpen letter to the Marquis of Salisbury pointed out, is an imperial matter, and hence could and would have been assumed by the premier himself had there been a grasping the threads of diplomacy and fashoning the events of greatest importance to the future of England. not interfered, probably because Chamberlain is carrying out a policy such as he inof energy and purpose and a closeness of touch with the aims and ambitions of the England of to-day that he himself does not now possess. Whatever may be the reahas been to make Joseph Chamberlain, and not the premier, the commanding figure in English political life since the passing of

As to those who are called imperialists in Great Britain, Joseph Chamberlain is clear-ly their chosen leader and spokesman. This position of leadership, also, has not been of ome rule question, in 1886, his course has een consistent and uniform. At arst called 'Judas" by his former colleagues, ways commanded the respect of Mr. Gladstone, who referred to him, when he had occasion, always in terms of respect and sometimes of eulogy. Self-poised, with great self-control, with no nerves and with boundless capacity for work, the Birmingham statesman has steadily forged to the predicted for him by the Prince of Wales is clearly within sight, unless there should be a breakdown of some kind in the Transvaal affair. Though called a "Judas" Chamberlain has always been stanchly loyal to his friends, a notable instance where such loyalty at the time was unpopular being that of Sir Charles Dilke. To-day scarcely any one believes the charges once made against Dilke, and he has almost been restored to his one-time popularity, largely through Chamberlain's loyalty. This is a trait that always counts in politics, and when it is joined to a domestic life beyond criticism it s easy to understand the hold Chamberlain now has on the great Unionist and Conservative party. When to these facts are added the statement that Chamberlain is an orator who never fails in a speech, that he is a master of sarcasm and irony and that he has unbounded faith in England's great destiny as a world empire, it is not difficult to understand the great influence "Joe" Chamberlain now exerts.

A PERENNIAL PLAY.

Eternal Popularity of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Ainslee's Magazine.

Can any farce-comedy or even any play that "comes out right" boast of such eternal popularity as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which is not even well made? Does any of them last more than three years? "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been running since 1852. The political problem on which it was founded has been settled for more than thirty-five years, yet the play goes on. Consider how many see it during the year. This particular company shows from Kentucky to Canada, from Minneapolis, in the West, to St. John's, Halifax, in the East, sometimes in barns, sometimes in great theaters, but always to big business on the average. In Bar Harbor, Me., the hall had only four rows of broken church pews in it, and the manager had to get together planks and boxes to seat the people on. It rained pitchforks, and yet a little more than \$600 came in at the box office. That was because the people had nothing else to go to, you will say. At Springfield, Mass., the management cleared-cleared, mind you -in two performances in one day a triffe less than \$800. During the eight months of the season an average of 1,600 persons a day patronize this company's production; in the four months of the tenting season the average attendance is about 950. Assume that these figures are correct-and they cannot be far out of the way-and a little figuring will show that in the year 426,400 people attend the performance. The proprietor has two companies. Say that No 2 does very poorly, and shows to only about 150,600 in the coarse of the year. There is a rival company which the protor admits does as much bu

sees "Uncle Tom's Cabin" during the year But there are from four to eight other rivais, sneered at by such a first-class show as the one here described, which must do some business or they would not be able to keep on the road. Allow that altogether they show to 500,000 persons. That is a million and a half. Allow two feet to each person thus standing in line for "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the line would be 58

In the winter season this show carries sixty people, whose salaries, big and little will average \$15 a week. St. Clair, who must a good all-round man, "neat dresser and double in brass," is worth from \$40 to \$45 a week. You can get Toms for but this particular Tom is a colored man (realism, you see), and is considered very good. He gets \$25 a week. Topsy No. gets \$25 and Topsy No. 2 \$10. Summer salarles are 20 per cent, smaller. The show s run then less to make money than to keep the people together and to make the live stock earn board money. They eat just as much idle as employed. The large choruses are let go and the scenery stored. Consequently the summer show keeps as far away from the scene of its winter triumphs as possible.

THE COST OF CHEAP MEN.

Instances Showing that They Are Apt to Come High.

Thiladelphia North American. Capitalists have been acquiring a little ing with workmen. Some of them have believed that nothing needed to be regarded except wages. If you could save twentyfive cents a day on the pay of each man the custom in Luzon for years and ages. | you hired, you would be just that much ahead. But there have been some incidents recently that have tended to upset this ap-

parently reasonable theory. For instance, after the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had got rid of most of its experienced men and put strangers in their places, it began to suffer from accidents, elays and complaints of patrons. It also found its receipts diminishing, and one of its officials alleged that some of the new conductors were "knocking down" 90 per cent. of the fares.

The other day the Campania came into port at New York with Lord Charles Beresford and a lot of other disappointed passengers, just too late to see the Dewey celebration. She had been delayed by a se of green firemen, taken on because the old hands were on strike. The extra coal alone consumed on the voyage would probably have more than covered all the demands

the strikers. Last week the British merchant marine was disgraced by a repetition of the Bour-Straits of Belle Isle and a number of women perished through the ruffianism of the cowardly crew. When some of the men were arrested at Montreal they were found to be loaded with dresses, silk stockings, underwear, watches, jewelry, cameras, diamond rings, pins, rings, brooches, purses and sealskins, which they had stolen from were "green hands who had been shipped on account of the strike in England of sailors and firemen

Cheap men in these cases seem to have come rather high.

His Sardonic Smile.

Boston Transcript. up to find one's self famous ne thing, and waking up to find one's sel President of the United States is another. do not believe that Admiral Dewey, in his heart of hearts, thinks that the House will "do for him" at all. I do not believe that, in spite of the subtle allurements of a repeated flattering suggestion, he will allow himself to be nominated by anybody for the presidency. He did not blunder into bay. He knew where he was going and what he was going to do when he go there. Probably he knows still where he is sailing. He is too good a sailor to straight upon the rocks which wrecked the career and name of George B. McClellan. Admira! Dewey, although he is a remarkably frank and open man, has a little sardonic smile which he unfurls on occasion. Some of those who have seen a good deal of him within the last few days aver that he is very much inclined nowadays to shake

out that little smile. The Courage of Reporters.

Kansas City Star. They go constantly where duty calls in the face of danger. They brave hardships and perils in gaining information for the They are called upon to deal with an infinite variety of delicate and embarrassing situations. They are compelled to diplomacy and tact as well as to exercise courage. They learn to bring to the discharge of their responsibilities qualities which challenge the highest admiration of persons who are familiar with all of the trials and perplexities which assail the newsgatherer. The secret of their success in the main is the intrepid loyalty which they

show to their newspapers.

Boston and Dewey. New York Commercial Advertiser. significant. The historic old city fairly went wild with enthusiasm over the victor of Manila bay. It is suggestive to see how the man that made expansion a fact is received where opponents of the administration are supposed to be strongest, and Aguinaldo's friends may ponder that with profit. Not only in Boston but at every other point in New England where the admiral has gone the unbounded enthusiasm means not only a personal tribute, but a political indorsement of the responsibilities

resulting from his victory. He Measures Up to It.

Chicago Daily News. Benjamin Harrison, of the United States, to be the recipient of special attention and honors in England. Foreign nations sometimes are at a loss what to do with American ex-Presidents-a difficulty shared by Americans themselves. In Mr. Harrison's case, however, the English will not be at The ex-President is a sensible man and as there is nothing accidental about his career he measures well up to it on any oc-

casion and in any circumstances.

No Retrogression. Baltimore Herald. The German-American press seems greatdisturbed over the alleged retrogression f the German element in this country. Rerets on this score are vain. The German lement is becoming Americanized, a development distinctly progressive. Speedy amalgamation constitutes an eminently roper return for the enlarged opportunities

injoyed here by foreigners. McKinley's Little Phrase.

Hartford Courant. When William McKinley coined and uttered that alliterative phrase, "From Plymouth rock to the Philippines," he flicked mouth rock to the Phi the Massachusetts Agrinaldians on the raw. There is every reason for suspecting that he meant to.

A Husky Showing. New York Mail and Express. Secretary Wilson estimates that

ountry's corn crop will this year amount to eral prosperity evidently has the material on hand for a fine old-fashioned husking bee. The Boers' Battle Cry. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

"Wall hoog nou in ons helder lug." says

the Boers' nation hymn. Even Britannia can

hardly fall to break something if she persists in going up against such an election

His Case Diagnosed. Brooklyn Citizen. We think Mr. Bryan would rather talk than eat. He certainly talks more than any other man eats, and much that he

says is the result or the cause of mental

indigestion.

Busy Just Now. Few Americans are in attendance at the aternational Geographical Congress at Berlin. Americans are making geography now instead of discussing it.

Meteorological.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. The Boston Herald mildly suggests that the Columbia's chances are not so good in a heavy blow because the Gael favors the Shamrock. Land o' cakes!

Discounting His Paper. Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Uncle Sam Is ready, now, to discount his own paper, but anticipates some trouble in ducing the holders to accept the cash. Out of His Element.

Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Ohio, and we thought all the kids were in the prize ring. The Result.

A kid is making anti-expansion speecher

Just now wireless telegraphy is prolific of